What is claimed is:

   1.   A method for determining a moving status of a portable telephone, comprising the steps of:

        a) receiving a call setup signal for an incoming call from a base station using a designated radio channel;

5   b) measuring a reception signal strength on a sequentially selected one of N radio channels that are previously designated by the base station at a timing other than a communication timing of the designated radio channel, where N is an integer greater than 1; and

10   c) determining a moving status of the portable telephone based on measured reception signal strengths.

   2.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the step (c) comprises the steps of:

        c.1) repeating the step (b) for the N radio channels

15   M times, where M is an integer greater than 1;

        c.2) calculating a variation in reception signal strength between a previously measured reception signal strength and a currently measured reception signal strength for a sequentially selected one of the N radio channels; and

20   c.3) determining a moving status of the portable telephone based on accumulated variation over M sets of N reception signal strengths.

3.   The method according to claim 2, wherein the step (c.3) comprises the steps of:

when the accumulated variation is smaller than a predetermined threshold, determining that the portable telephone
5   is not moving at high speeds; and

when the accumulated variation is not smaller than a predetermined threshold, determining that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds.

4.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the step
10   (c) comprises the steps of:

c.1) repeating the step (b) for the N radio channels M times, where M is an integer greater than 1;

c.2) selecting at least one radio channel from the N radio channels, said at least one radio channel having a
15   reception signal strength greater than a minimum permissible level;

c.3) calculating a variation in reception signal strength between a previously measured reception signal strength and a currently measured reception signal strength for said at
20   least one radio channel;

c.4) calculating an average variation by dividing accumulated variation by M; and

c.5) determining a moving status of the portable telephone based on the average variation.

5.   The method according to claim 4, wherein the step (c.5) comprises the steps of:

when the average variation is smaller than a predetermined threshold, determining that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds; and

when the average variation is not smaller than a predetermined threshold, determining that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds.

6.   The method according to claim 1, wherein the portable telephone communicates with the base station in TDMA (time division multiple access) scheme, wherein a next timing for transmission and reception is relatively determined by a current timing for transmission and reception.

7.   The method according to claim 6, wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of:

b.1) switching a communication channel from the designated radio channel to a sequentially selected radio channel of the N radio channels at an idle timing between adjacent timings for transmission and reception of the designated radio channel;

b.2) measuring a reception signal strength on the sequentially selected radio channel; and

b.3) switching a communication channel from the
sequentially selected radio channel back to the designated radio
channel after a lapse of the idle time.

8.   A portable telephone comprising:

5   a transceiver for receiving and transmitting radio
signals from and to a base station using a radio channel designated
by the base station;

a reception level measuring circuit for measuring
a reception signal intensity on a currently selected radio
10   channel; and

a moving status detector for detecting a moving
status of the portable telephone based on measured reception
signal strengths, each of which is measured on a sequentially
selected one of N neighboring radio channels that are previously
15   designated by the base station at a timing other than a
communication timing of the designated radio channel in response
to receipt of a call setup signal for an incoming call from the
base station using the designated radio channel.

9.   The portable telephone according to claim 8,
20   wherein the moving status detector repeats measurement of
reception signal strengths for the N radio channels M times,
calculates a variation in reception signal strength between a
previously measured reception signal strength and a currently
measured reception signal strength for a sequentially selected

one of the N radio channels, and detects a moving status of the
portable telephone based on accumulated variation over M sets
of N reception signal strengths.

        10.   The portable telephone according to claim 9,
5   wherein when the accumulated variation is smaller than a
predetermined threshold, the moving status detector determines
that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds and,
when the accumulated variation is not smaller than a predetermined
threshold, the moving status detector determines that the
10   portable telephone is moving at high speeds.

        11.   The portable telephone according to claim 8,
wherein the moving status detector repeats measurement of
reception signal strengths for the N radio channels M times,
selects at least one radio channel from the N radio channels,
15   said at least one radio channel having a reception signal strength
greater than a minimum permissible level, calculates a variation
in reception signal strength between a previously measured
reception signal strength and a currently measured reception
signal strength for said at least one radio channel, calculates
20   an average variation by dividing accumulated variation by M, and
determines a moving status of the portable telephone based on
the average variation.

12.   The portable telephone according to claim 11, wherein when the average variation is smaller than a predetermined threshold, the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds and, when the

5   average variation is not smaller than a predetermined threshold, the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds.

13.   The portable telephone according to claim 8,

10   further comprising:

a controller controlling the transceiver so that the portable telephone communicates with the base station in TDMA (time division multiple access) scheme, wherein a next timing for transmission and reception is relatively determined by a

15   current timing for transmission and reception.

14.   The portable telephone according to claim 13, wherein the controller switches a communication channel from the designated radio channel to a sequentially selected radio channel of the N radio channels at an idle timing between adjacent timings

20   for transmission and reception of the designated radio channel and, after a lapse of the idle time used to measure a reception signal strength on the sequentially selected radio channel, and switches a communication channel from the sequentially selected radio channel back to the designated radio channel.

15.   The portable telephone according to claim 10, further comprising:

a display circuit for displaying necessary information on screen;

5   an alert circuit for alerting a user to occurrence of an incoming call;

a controller controlling the display circuit and the alert circuit such that

when the moving status detector determines that the
10   portable telephone is not moving at high speeds, both the display circuit and the alert circuit are activated, and

when the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds, the alert circuit is not activated but the display.

15   16.   The portable telephone according to claim 12, further comprising:

a display circuit for displaying necessary information on screen;

an alert circuit for alerting a user to occurrence
20   of an incoming call;

a controller controlling the display circuit and the alert circuit such that

when the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds, both the display
25   circuit and the alert circuit are activated, and

when the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds, the alert circuit is not activated but the display.